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AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

On the Atrocities of the U.S. Aggressor Troops in South Korea

The peoples of all countries in the world who champion the dignity and rights of man and love justice and peace!

Seventeen years have gone since the U.S. imperialists started the criminal aggressive war in Korea.

The Korean people still have quite a vivid memory of thrice-cursed murders and other crimes perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors against our people during the war.

The American imperialists who ignited the aggressive war in Korea slaughtered people at random and reduced both town and country to ashes, conducting a war of genocide unknown in the history of war.

To force the Korean people to their knees they even employed poison gas and germ weapons strictly prohibited by international law, thus massacring peaceful inhabitants.

Particularly during the temporary occupation of the northern part of Korea they committed murder everywhere without sparing the old people, women and children by running wire through their hands, ears and noses, driving nails into their brows, gouging out their eyes and skinning them. Also in South Korea, they buried alive, burned to death and drowned at sea people there in great numbers on the pretext of "security of the rear."

All sorts of blood-curdling crimes committed by the American imperialists during the Korean war aroused a unanimous indignation among all the people of Korea and the honest-minded people of the whole world.

The American imperialists, still remaining in South Korea even after the cease-fire, are incessantly committing diabolical atrocities such as murder, violence, plunder and destruction, making frantic preparations for another aggressive war with the help of the colonial fascist rule.

Blood of the South Korean people is constantly made to flow and all that are valuable are trampled underfoot by the atrocities of the U.S. aggressor troops.

More than once have we already condemned and indicted the unpardonable criminal acts, such as savage murder, violence, brigandish plunder and destruction, committed by the American imperialists in South Korea before you people throughout the world.

The peace-loving people all over the world gave full support to our indictments. They have fought vigorously scathingly denouncing the bestial atrocities of the U.S. aggressor troops against the Korean people and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialists from South Korea.

Turning a deaf ear to the just voice of the Korean people and the progressive mankind all over the world, however, the Yankee imperialists are still committing outrageous barbarities in South Korea.

Particularly, they have been committing bestial atrocities more openly against the South Korean people, legalising their crimes on the strength of the "South Korea-U.S. status of forces agreement" they fabricated a few years ago.

The outrageous crimes committed by the beastly U.S. servicemen, who grin with pleasure at the sight of blood, feel an ecstasy of joy at violation of women and make it their business to invade and plunder other nations, have reached their zenith today.

These crimes on the part of the bestial Yankee troops are an intolerable challenge to the whole people of Korea and the progressive mankind of the whole world.

Jointly with the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Red Cross Society, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association which values the morality and dignity of mankind and regards it as its lofty mission to defend the freedom and rights of man, investigated the criminal barbarities committed by the U.S. aggressive troops in South Korea in the past.

One feels bitter wrath even at a part of the press reports on the savageries perpetrated by the U.S. aggressor troops which were published in a very limited number between January 1966 and May this year because of the strict censorship by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On the occasion of the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea" we resolutely condemn the U.S. aggressors with towering national indignation for their bestial outrages and once again indict them before the peoples of all countries in the world.

(1)

The U.S. aggressors occupying South Korea are incessantly committing acts of killing and wounding guiltless people everywhere, acts which are beyond imagination to people with reason. They make no scruple of killing South Korean people by such cruel methods as shooting, stabbing, beating, running their cars over them. This is why the South Korean people are always followed by the shadow of death.

On the morning of February 5, 1966, 32 American armed M.P.s under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Sanders, Commander of the Support Engineer Battalion of the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, and Major Rexford, Deputy-Chief of the M.P. Staff of the same division, fired tear-shells at and stabbed with bayonet more than 800 Korean workers employed at their unit who were going to strike against illegal dismissal at the front-gate to the barracks of the battalion, in Paju county seat in Gyonggi Province, seriously injuring Choe Man Bok (31), Bak Byong Mo (54), Jo Pung Haeng, Kim Jin Hui (38), Kim Du Yun (29), Jo Jae Hun (35), Ri Yong Wan (30) and Ri Su Gun (**Hanguk Ilbo**, Feb. 6, 1966).

On February 13, 1966, U.S. helicopter patrols fired their guns at random at seven Koreans living in Samok-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county when the latter were collecting scrap iron in Paju county, Gyonggi Province near the Rimjin River, shooting a certain Gang (26) through the right leg (**Radio Dong-a**, Feb. 14, 1966).

Around 21:10 on March 1, 1966 the driver of A-6 jeep belonging to the 728th U.S. Gendarmery deliberately hit with his car Jong Yon Chol, the correspondent of the **Dong-a Ilbo** in Bupyong at Bupyong railway station in Gyonggi Province, heavily wounding him (**Gyonggi Maeil Shinmun**, March 2, 1966).

Around 19:00 on March 3, 1966 an American driver of the 512th Engineer Corps, 36th U.S. Engineer Group, drove his truck over a Korean boy called Bak Jong Yon (17) waiting for a bus at the bus stop at Bong-ilchon-ri, Jori sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, killing him on the spot (**Radio Jung-ang**, March 10, 1966).

Around 8:30 on March 14, 1966 an American soldier of the K-55 U.S. air base in Osan fired his rifle without reason at Choe Hyon Gi (39) living in Suwon, Gyonggi Province, when the latter was walking along the road near building No. 3 of the base, heavily injuring him (**Radio Dong-a**, March 14, 1966).

Around 12:40 on March 20, 1966, Lance Corporal Banicho of C Company, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, 2nd U.S. Infantry Division, fired his pistol at a Korean boy named Rim Suk Ha (17) residing at Undang-ri, Chonhyon sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, when he was collecting empty cans outside the wire entanglements of the company, seriously injuring him (**Radio Dong-a**, March 21, 1966).

Around 11:10 on May 11, 1966 Pfc. D (23) of the 38th U.S. Missile Brigade when driving his car from Osan to Anyang ran his car over a certain Kim (14) residing at No. 536 in Anyang township on the road in front of No. 536, Anyang-ri, Anyang township, Sihung county, Gyonggi Province, though he was out of the way of the military vehicle (**Radio Dong-a**, May 11, 1966).

Towards 15:00 on June 15, 1966 a Yankee driver of truck No. 45 belonging to the I.P.D. Headquarters of the U.S. oil depot in Inchon ran deliberately his truck over a 60-year-old woman walking along the road in front of Dasu-dong, Gimchon, North Gyongsang Province, fatally wounding her (**Taejon Ilbo**, June 17, 1966).

Around noon on June 29, Pfc. Soyereign of the 1st Battalion, 31st Regiment, 7th U.S. Division, fired his pistol at Gang Chol Hun living in Dongduchon township when he was walking along the footpath near the wire entanglements in Dongduchon, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province, mortally injuring him (**Radio Dong-a**, June 30, 1966).

William, driver of a U.S. military truck, who was driving his vehicle at a maddening speed along the road in front of Chilsong-dong, Taegu City, North Gyongsang Province, on July 5, 1966, intentionally ran over and killed a certain Chae who happened to pass there (**Radio Dong-a**, July 5, 1966).

In Anyang-ri, Anyang township, Sihung county, Gyonggi Province, around 15:30 on August 23, 1966, Pfc. Ross of the U.S. 83rd Ordnance Depot, hit with his truck Jo'ng U Jo (36) who was heading for Seoul on a bicycle and killed

him on the spot (**Radio Jung-ang, August 25, 1966**).

In the street in front of the Hanguk Dong-'op Company in Yongdungpo ward, Seoul, on the morning of September 3, 1966, a driver belonging to the U.S. 88th Engineer Battalion ran over and killed on the spot Gwon Sung Ho'n (36), a temporary employee of the company (**Radio Hanguk Munhwa, Sept. 3, 1966**).

Around 10:00 on September 23, 1966, a truck driver of the U.S. Fourth Guided Missile Command, intentionally ran his vehicle over a son of Kim Gyong Il (47), who was playing by the roadside in Yuchon-ri, Gandong sub-county, Hwacho'n county, Gangwon Province, and ran away. The little boy was in a critical condition and eventually died at noon the next day (**Gangwon Ilbo, Dec. 23, 1966**).

About 11:50 on October 29, Pfc. Ronald W. Hofman (22), driver of truck No. 86 of the U.S. 304th Signal Battalion, struck, just for the fun of it, a wedding car on the Saesulmak pass, Wonchang-ri, Dongsan sub-county, Chunso'ng county, Gangwon Province, seriously injuring three persons — bridegroom Ri Dae So'p (31), bride Bak Chun Ja (23) and bridesmaid Ri Jo'ng Ja (22) — and killing Bak Chang Mok, a cousin on the bride's side (**Gangwon Ilbo, Oct. 31, 1966**).

Around 16:00 on October 30, 1966, a GI intentionally hit with a jeep a student named Hong (17) who was riding a bicycle on the road in So'ngbuk ward, Seoul, thus inflicting a heavy wound on him, before fleeing (**Radio Dongyang, Oct. 30, 1966**).

Around 13:20 on November 3, 1966, a truck driver belonging to an engineer transport corps of a U.S. army unit, hit to death by way of fun Ri Ui So'ng (a three-year-old child from No. 302, Buksu-dong, Suwon) who was playing on the Maehyang bridge in Namsu-dong, Suwon, Gyonggi Province, and then took to flight (**Gyonggi Maeil Shinmun, Nov. 4, 1966**).

In Samgo-ri, Munhwa-dong, So'ngdong ward, Seoul, around 06:00 on November 19, 1966, an American driver of a commuters bus for the U.S. Eighth Army, deliberately ran over and instantly killed an old woman who was walking along the sidewalk with a wooden case on her head to sell bean curds (**Hanguk Ilbo, Nov. 20, 1966**).

In Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, around 18:40 on December 12, 1966, Pfc. Hammond of U.S. Marine Division, while driving a truck, fired his revolver at random at Choe Bong Hyong (19, residing in Rimjin sub-county) and another boy who were playing by the roadside and seriously injured Choe in the left arm and abdomen, and escaped (**Radio Dongyang, Dec. 13, 1966**).

Around 23:30 on February 1, 1967, a Yankee who was driving a patrol jeep belonging to a M.P. detachment of the U.S. Eighth Army, intentionally ran his jeep over a young man Ri Ho Yung (31) residing in First District, Daebong-dong, Taegu, North Gyongsang Province. The victim was put in a critical condition (**Ryongnam Ilbo, Feb. 5, 1967**).

In the street in Pyonghwa-dong, Gunsan, North Cholla Province, around 15:50 on February 9, 1967, a Yankee driver struck with his truck Bak So'k Jin, the eldest son of Bak Jae Bong (40), breaking three of his foreteeth and seriously injuring him in the face (**Radio Christian, Feb. 11, 1967**).

Around 15:30 on February 16, 1967, U.S. troops stationed in Ryoncho'n, Gyonggi Province, fired a 18-inch mortar at 10 inhabitants who were collecting scrap iron in Bugok-ri, Gwanin sub-county, Ryoncho'n county, Gyonggi Province, thus instantaneously killing eight persons including Kim Jo'ng Suk (32) and fatally wounding Choe Man Bok (51) and one other (**Hapdong Tongshin, Feb. 17, 1967**).

About 07:30 on March 6, 1967, an American soldier, driving heavy-duty truck No. 61 of the U.S. army near the Oryu bridge in Yongdungpo ward, Seoul, bumped, as a mere pastime, into a passenger bus (No. 259, Gyonggi) bound for Seoul, inflicting heavy and light injuries on the bus driver and over 10 of the passengers (**Radio Hanguk Munhwa, March 6, 1967**).

Around 21:00 on March 14, 1967, Pfc. Henry (31), jeep driver of the U.S. 618th Medical Company, deliberately ran over and seriously injured Kim Jo'ng Nam (31, residing at No. 8, Haengdang-dong, So'ngdong ward) who was riding a bicycle along the road in front of No. 92, Sinyang-dong, So'ngdong ward, Seoul (**Radio Dongyang, March 15, 1967**).

About 22:30 on March 17, 1967, a tankman of a U.S. armoured regiment, fired his pistol at Kim Jae Yon (13, residing in Hyong-a-ri, Ryoncho'n sub-county, Ryoncho'n county, Gyonggi Province) who was gathering blank cartridges thereabout. The boy got hurt seriously. (**Radio Christian, March 19, 1967**).

Around 14:30 on March 25, 1967, Pfc. Spark, a truck driver belonging to the 13th Engineering Corps of the U.S. Seventh Division, ran his truck at random against Cha Jae Won (29) and a certain Ri (32) who were pulling together a handcart along the road in Soso'ng-ri, Chongsan sub-county, Pocho'n county, Gyonggi Province. The two young men died instantaneously (**Radio Hanguk Munhwa, March 26, 1967**).

Around 20:00 on April 2, 1967, sergeant Kennedy, driver of the U.S. Eighth Army Command, intentionally ran his car over Nam Sun Gil (18) who was crossing the road according to the blue light in Samgakji, Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan ward, Seoul. The boy was in a critical condition (**Hapdong Tongshin, April 3, 1967**).

Around 14:00 on April 7, 1967, Pitchell, sergeant of the U.S. 196th Signal Corps, ran his jeep over Ri Chang Yo'ng (36, residing at No. 24, Sinyang-dong) who was riding a bicycle along the road in front of No. 316, Oksu-dong, So'ngdong ward, Seoul, and thus inflicted a heavy wound requiring five weeks of medical treatment (**Radio Dongyang, April 8, 1967**).

About 15:20 on April 14, 1967, Charmerdinel, a U.S. truck driver, while speeding from Oja'ng-dong to Taejon, bumped, for no reason, into an ox cart, heavily injuring two inhabitants (**Taejon Ilbo, April 18, 1967**).

Around 13:50 on April 16, 1967, Pfc. Yellowbill (22), driver of car D.K.-44, D. Company, U.S. Sixth Battalion in Dangjin, South Chungcho'ng Province, while driving his car from Pyongtaek, Gyonggi Province, to Onyang, ran over and instantly killed, just for the fun of it, an eight-year-old child Bak Jo'ng Gyu in Yomchi sub-county, Asan county, South Chungcho'ng Province, and seriously injured three others (**Taejon Ilbo, April 18, 1967**).

On April 16, 1967, Devilerstone (23), driver of jeep No. 31, B Company, the U.S. 28th M.P. Battalion stationed in Pyongtaek, Gyonggi Province, hit with the front wheel of his jeep a child, Jo'ng Jae U(6), in the street in Maeju-ri, So'nghwan sub-county, Cho'nan county, South Chungcho'ng Province, heavily injuring him while breaking his left leg (**Taejon Ilbo, April 18, 1967**).

Around 22:30 on May 1, 1967, the driver of jeep No. 1348 belonging to the Engineering Corps of the U.S. Eighth Army, suddenly ran his jeep over and heavily wounded Kim Gyong Yo'ng (43, residing at No. 123, Ansang-dong, Dongdaemun ward, Seoul) who was crossing the road according to the traffic signal on the road in front of No. 209, Hongje-dong, Sodaemun ward, Seoul (**Radio Dongyang, May 2, 1967**).

Around 22:30 on May 4, 1967, Ballsteel, a jeep driver of the U.S. Second Division, deliberately ran over and heavily wounded O Cho'l Hwan (22) on the road in front of No. 138, Do-dong, Central ward, Seoul (**Hapdong Tongshin, May 5, 1967**).

About 18:30 on May 13, 1967, a jeep driver of the U.S. Eighth Army, ran his jeep over and killed, for a mere pleasure, a 31-year-old youth named Jo'ng Ju Hwan, who happened to pass by the corner of a street at No. 316, Dangsan-dong, Yongdungpo ward, Seoul, and then the Yankee drove away (**Radio Hanguk Munhwa, May 14, 1967**).

(2)

Soldiers of the U.S. aggressive army who are accustomed to immoral conduct are perpetrating outrageous atrocities against the South Korean women which surpass all imagination.

The Yankee aggressors leave no stone unturned to satisfy their carnal desires. They break into civilian houses like a robber to rape any women they can lay hands on, threaten and abduct female foot-passengers to violate them and assault even little girls.

Moreover, when they are resisted in their outrageous acts, they make no scruple of doing violence of all descriptions and throw intolerable contempt on the South Koreans.

At 21:30 on March 2, 1966, Sergeant Reins of the U.S. port transport corps at Pusan pier No. 3, Pusan, South Gyongsang Province, took 17-year-old shoe shining girl, a certain Ri, resident at No. 274, Jwacho'n-dong, East Ward of the city, to a lone alley where he outraged her and ran away (**Masan Ilbo, March 16 1966**).

At about 23:30 on May 26, 1966, a Yankee soldier attempted to outrage woman employee Jo'ng Sun Ja on the street in front of the "ASCOM" headquarters in Bupyong of Gyonggi Province. When she resisted, the Yankee soldier injured her heavily on the head with a razor (**Hanguk Ilbo, May 28, 1966**).

Sergeants Robermar Cabet and Charles Davis and Corporal Cartis Iruis belonging to the Gunsan airport attacked Bak Jo'ng Suk(22), Son Gum Ja (30), Gwon Mi Ja (30) and heavily injured them in Yo'nghwa-dong, Gunsan, North Cholla Province, at about 18:00 on July 17, 1966, when they failed to rape these women (**Jonbuk Ilbo, July 19, 1966**).

Pfc. Greene of the U.S. air force attacked Kim Ryon Sil, breaking two of her teeth and rolling her down a two-metre high staircase to injure her seriously when, in face of her resistance, his attempt to rape her failed in Yo'nghwa-dong, Gunsan, North Cholla Province, at about 23:00 on August 12, 1966 (**Jonbuk Ilbo, August 16, 1966**).

Captain Robert Rainbows of the U.S. air force jumped on Kim Nam Sun to satisfy his carnal desire at No. 19, Yo'nghwa-dong, Gunsan, North Cholla Province, at about 21:00 on September 8, 1966. When he failed as she refused, he took her outside and kicked her on her bosom and belly, plunging her into a serious condition (**Jonbuk Ilbo, September 10, 1966**).

Corporal Hectors of the 3rd Battalion, 23rd Regiment of the U.S. 2nd Division broke into the So'nhwa tailor's in So'nyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province at about 23:00 on February 9, 1967 in an attempt to outrage Kim Jo'ng Ja(23). When he failed in face of her resistance, he set fire to the house and ran away. The fire caused a loss of over 2,700 *won* (**Dongyang Tongshin, February 10, 1967**).

An American soldier hit Song Myo'ng Ja on the face in front of the house No. 571, Gyerung 2-dong, Uijo'ngbu, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province, leaving on her left cheek more than one inch long rip at about the midnight on February 10, 1967 when his attempt to outrage her failed as she refused (**Dongyang Tongshin, February 10, 1967**).

Pfc. Coloroak(26) of the Headquarters Company, Signal Battalion of the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, beat Kim Hyon Suk(22) with an iron bar he had brought with him in Yonpung-ri, Junae subcounty, Paju county of Gyonggi Province at 5:30 on February 10, 1967 when his attempt to violate her failed. He ran away leaving her in a serious condition (**Donghwa Tongshin, February 11, 1967**).

Pfc. Karlshun (23) of the 73rd Tank Battalion of the U.S. 7th Division stationed in Dongduchon-ri, Idan sub-county, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province, stabbed An So'ng Hui (27), a resident in the area, with a knife, inflicting a fatal injury on her at about 19:30 on February 21, 1967 when he failed to violate her (**Radio Dongyang, February 24, 1967**).

Sergeant R. Sashawal of a supply company of the U.S. air force broke into the house of Kim Su Jo'ng(37), No. 19, Yo'nghwa-dong, Gunsan, North Cholla Province, at

about 23:20 on February 23, 1967 in an attempt to rape her. When he failed, he smashed the door, furniture and windows before running away (**Radio Christian**, Feb. 25, 1967).

Lance corporal Adams Semi of the U.S. 702nd Battalion broke into the house of Yun Sun Im, No. 5, Sinjang-ri, Songtan township, Pyongtaek county, Gyonggi Province, at about 23:00 on March 5, 1967, outraged her 14-year-old housemaid Kim Jo'ng Im and ran away (**Donghwa Tongshin**, March 10, 1967).

Private Tomy L. Beetson and five other U.S. soldiers belonging to A Battery, 2nd Missile Battalion of the U.S. 71st Artillery Group dragged Kim Yo'ng Ae(21), a resident at Bukbyon-ri, Kimpo township, Kimpo county, Gyonggi Province, to their camp at about 22:00 on March 12, 1967. They raped her by turns, took her clothes away, drove her outside and used violence towards her (**Hapdong Tongshin**, March 27, 1967).

Pfc. Bonano and two other American soldiers of the U.S. 83rd Light Machinegun Battalion attempted to assault a woman in front of the house No. 180, Anyang-ri, Anyang township, Sihung county, Gyonggi Province at about 22:30 on March 14, 1967. Seeing this, her husband, Jo Hyo Yong, fell upon them. The Yankee soldiers beat him, injuring him seriously (**Gyonggi Maeil Shinmun**, March 16, 1967).

At about 23:30 on March 17, 1967, Pfc. Bellbill of the 142nd M.P. Company of the U.S. "Hyaria" unit attacked Kim I Bun (27), a resident at No. 63, Bom 4-dong, Pusan, South Gyongsang Province, and fatally injured her when his attempt to outrage her failed (**Pusan Ilbo**, March 21, 1967).

(3)

The U.S. aggressor troops in South Korea ceaselessly perpetrate criminal acts against the people, taking away and destroying their property and goods.

They commit criminal acts of every description without hesitation: they not only break into dwellings and shops individually or collectively and loot and destroy property and goods at random but also beat the people regardless of age and sex inflicting serious wounds upon them on the ground that the latter offer resistance to their predatory acts.

Around 23:00 on February 4, 1966, Navis Joseph and two other U.S. soldiers broke into the house of Ro Bong Ho residing at the Jisan-ri, Songtan sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Gyonggi Province, and took away money and property amounting to some 1,400 *won* including cigarette lighters and gloves, threatening, with their revolvers and daggers, Ju Song Ji (43), Kim Nam Ho (45), Kim Won Jin (60), Cha Jae Ho (58) and Ro Bong Ho (44) who were spending their leisure time in the house (**Maeil Shinmun**, Feb. 8, 1966).

Around 22:30 on February 15, 1966, Pfc. William belonging to the 702nd ordnance unit of the U.S. army intruded into the house of Ri Dong Su living at Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, and inflicted losses upon him to the value of more than 5,000 *won*, smashing windows, walls and even the briquet brazier. Then this U.S. rascal rushed into the office of the "Paju-Goyang Press Group" and caused damage worth over 3,000 *won*, committing all sorts of excesses there (**Inchon Shinmun**, Feb. 24, 1966).

On February 15, 1966, Yankee soldiers belonging to the U.S. signal corps stationed near Sokcho, Yangyang county, Gangwon Province, while drinking liquor in the Dungdae Beer Hall in the city, ran riot, destroying at random goods and chattels they laid their hands on and ran away (**Gangwon Ilbo**, Feb. 28, 1966).

Towards 22:00 on February 27, 1966 a U.S. soldier belonging to A Company, First Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, Second U.S. Division, set fire for no reason at all to two straw thatched houses in Uncho'n-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, and ran away (**Hanguk Ilbo**, March 1, 1966).

Around 09:00 on February 28, 1966, a U.S. driver named John, a lance corporal, belonging to a unit under the "KI-6" Humphreys district command, intentionally bumped his car into two dwellings standing along the street in Pyongtaek-ri, Pyongtaek sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Gyonggi Province, damaging them (**Jungdo Ilbo**, March 4, 1966).

Towards 19:30 on March 3, 1966, Pfc. Carl Richard and Private N. Sorenson belonging to 10th Armored Company, Second Battalion, U.S. Seventh Division, took a taxi under the viaduct in Namsan-dong, Central ward, Seoul and drove it as far as a deserted road in front of Samjo'ng-ri, Ojong sub-county, Bucho'n county, Gyonggi Province. When they reached there they halted it and searched the pockets of driver Song Ju Yong(36) threatening him with their revolvers and robbed him of 2,300 *won* of money. Then they pushed the driver out of the car and while driving the car by themselves, stranded on a paddy field. Later they took another taxi, (No. 52 Gyonggi) heading for Seoul. When the taxi reached a road near the Dorim bridge in Munrae-dong, 2-ga, Yongdungpo ward, Seoul around 22:00 they suddenly blackmailed Ri Jong O(33), a friend of driver Jo'ng Sok Jo'ng (26) sitting by him and robbed him of 6,200 *won* of money. On the following day, March 4, too, they on the way to Suwon by taxi (No. 9008, Seoul), threatened driver Jo Man Su (37) and deprived him of 500 *won* of money (**Gyonghyang Shinmun**, March 4, 1966).

Around 22:50 on March 3, 1966, three Yenkees belonging to the U.S. army unit stationed in Sindong sub-county, Chunsong county, Gangwon Province, took a taxi (No. 170, Gangwon) and when driver Kim Chol Won(36) asked for the taxi fare, beat him and fled, inflicting a mortal wound upon him. Two other U.S. soldiers who happened to pass by the scene of the incident at that time stole 600 *won* of money from the driver and escaped, availing themselves of the critical condition into which he had fallen (**Gangwon Ilbo**, March 5, 1966).

On the afternoon of April 3, 1966, Pfc. Paggy belonging to Second Company, Second Battalion, 76th U.S. Tank Unit, set fire for no reason to the house of a certain Byon (22) living at the Undam-ri, Chonhyon sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province and got away (**Radio Dong-a**, April 4, 1966).

Early on the morning of April 12, 1966, Private Mossduva belonging to the 16th Company of a U.S. Army unit, intruded into the house of Gang Chung Sik (40) in an attempt to steal money. Discovered, he threatened the house owner with his knife and destroyed furniture in the room and set fire to the beddings and fled (**Radio Jung-ang**, April 12, 1966).

Around 18:30 on December 24, 1966, a U.S. soldier, while driving a tank on the street in front the So'nyu-ri village, Rimjin subcounty, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, hit a taxi (No. 4251, Gyonggi) running from Bopwon-ri, Chonhyon sub-county, Paju county, to Munsan, Rimjin sub-county, thus wrecking it completely (**Radio Dongyang**, Dec. 24, 1966).

(4)

The soldiers of the U.S. aggressor army are showing a greater national contempt of the South Korean people and daily intensifying violences against them.

They commit outrages of all descriptions everywhere in South Korea. They pick a quarrel with and beat passers-by for no reason; they beat and inflict a severe wound on the taxi driver who asks for the fare; and they drub the landlord of the restaurant asking them to pay for food.

The aggressive U.S. troops are committing outrages against the South Korean people, exercising throughout South Korea unlimited extraterritoriality unprecedented in history.

Around 22:00 on January 15, 1966, two GIs were taking a ride in a taxi "Saenara" (No. 9090, Seoul) driven by Han Bong Hak (39) residing in Sinyang-dong, So'ngdong ward, Seoul. When the taxi was running along the road in front of Manso'ng-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, they suddenly beat the driver with beer bottles making him fall into a swoon, threw him out of the car, and drove the car away (**Taejon Ilbo**, Jan. 17, 1966).

Around 22:40 on February 3, 1966, Pfc. Canzad and two other American soldiers belonging to the 46th Infantry Company of the U.S. Harbour Construction Corps, kicked and beat Baek Yo'ng Ha (29) and another Korean for no reason after drinking wine at the restaurant at No.27, Inhyon-dong, Inchon, Gyonggi Province, inflicting severe injuries upon them; they also smashed even the window of a taxi (Gyonggi No. 3421) parked near the restaurant (**Inchon Shinmun**, Feb. 24, 1966).

On the night of February 18, 1966, Sgt. Wilson belonging to the "Camp Carol" Headquarters Company strangled Jo'ng Nam Ok (30) living at No. 2, So'kjon-dong, Waegwan township, North Gyongsang Province for no reason, and then, dragging him along for some 200 metres, beat him right and left, driving him into a critical condition (**Kyongnam Ilbo**, March 22, 1966).

On April 22, 1966, at noon an American Corp. belonging to C company, 17th Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division, detained a certain Kim employed at his unit on the charge of "thief" and beat him with a big stick, inflicting a serious wound on him (**Radio Jung-ang**, April 22, 1966).

Around 10:30 on April 30, 1966, Pfc. and three other American soldiers belonging to A Co., U.S. supply depot at Bupyong, Gyonggi Province, behaved badly against Koreans whom they happened to meet on the street that night. But when the Koreans ran away from them, the Yankee soldiers ran up to a young passer-by called Kim Sun Bok (residing at Ryonghyon-dong, Inchon, Gyonggi Province) stabbed him with daggers many times in the face and on the head, badly injuring him (**Radio Dong-a**, May 1, 1966).

Around 22:30 on May 19, 1966, in Pyongtaek-ri, Pyongtaek township, Pyongtaek county, Gyonggi Province, Pfc. James Silverst (19) and four other Yankee soldiers belonging to the field hospital of the U.S. air force beat a passer-by named Hong without reason and were about to run away. Just then Koreans who happened to see the sight got angry and quickly approached them. The Yankees then beat student Jang So'ng Gyu (18) and seven others, inflicting serious injuries upon them (**Radio Jung-ang**, May 20, 1966).

On May 23, 1966, Lance Corporal Davis Joseph (37) and six other American soldiers of the transport corps of the U.S. air force stationed at Osan, Gyonggi Province, offered a violence in broad daytime to Son Gyong Yong (17), Gang Sang Ho (21) and another Korean playing at a pleasure ground in Jisan-ri, Songtan subcounty, Gyonggi Province, even breaking their arms, which would take five weeks to heal completely (**Hanguk Ilbo**, May 24, 1966).

Around 14:30 on June 1, 1966, John Jorrak (64), one of the crew of the U.S. freighter "Japan Mail", stabbed with a knife the breast of Jo'ng Tae Jo (32) and drove him into a critical condition in Choryang-dong, Pusan, South Gyongsang Province and pierced the side of a young Korean called Son Bang U (31) who was chasing after him, seriously wounding him (**Masan Ilbo**, June 3, 1966).

Around 22:10 on August 28, 1966, in the 142nd U.S. supply depot at No. 5, Bomil-dong, East Ward, Pusan, South Gyongsang Province, American soldiers threw more than 100 stones at the nearby houses by way of diversion, with the result that Ri Bong Gu (33) and two other inhabitants were wounded seriously (**Radio Dong-a**, Aug. 29, 1966).

Around 10:30 on September 15, 1966, an American soldier who was training his military dog on the training ground of the 9th Regiment, 2nd U.S. Infantry Division stationed in Munsan-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, set the dog at Yun Ho Il (21), with the result that he was bitten in the thigh. On hearing the boy scream his father Yun Gi U (53) rushed to the scene for help. But the Yankee inflicted a serious wound on him, too, in the same

way (**Radio Dong-a**, Sep. 16, 1966).

At 05:30 on November 21, 1966, Pfc. Grey House (22), belonging to a U.S. army unit stationed in Idan sub-county, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province, struck with a club for no reason Jo Hyon Sik (48) residing in Bosan-ri, Idan sub-county, who was passing the road in front of the unit, with the result that the latter got a serious wound (**Gyonggi Maeil Shinmun**, Nov. 22, 1966).

Around 21:00 on November 21, 1966, Pfc. Thomas Hammer of a U.S. army unit stationed in Idan sub-county, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province, plunged a knife at random into the abdomen of a Korean woman named Jo'n So'n Mae (25, residing in Bosan-ri, Idan sub-county, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province) on the road in front of the gate of the unit. The victim fell into a critical condition (**Gyonggi Maeil Shinmun**, Nov. 22, 1966).

Around 21:40 on February 18, 1967, thirteen American soldiers belonging to Signal A Company of the unit "Hyaria," after drinking beer at the Seoul Bar in Choryang-dong, Pusan, took an employee of the bar Ri Yo'ng Gil outside and then struck him with a can on the head, wounding him seriously (**Pusan Ilbo**, Feb. 21, 1967).

On the night of February 20, 1967, an American sergeant Cox illegally broke into the house of Om Gyong Sun in Songtan township, Pyongtaek county, Gyonggi Province, and set fire to his house without any reason, causing the house owner to suffer a loss of more than 213,700 *won*. While taking to his heels, the GI took a passing car. When asked to pay the fare he beat the driver named Kim Gwang Bok (**Hapdong Tongshin**, March 29, 1967).

In the street of Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan ward, Seoul, around 22:30 on February 21, 1967, Pfc. Helith (20), 27th unit, U.S. 8th Army, committed outrages for no reason on a Korean woman Ri Jo'ng Hui (36, residing at No. 1004 in Ritaewon-dong), injuring her heavily (**Radio Dongyang**, Feb. 22, 1967).

Around 22:40 on February 22, 1967, Pfc. Charles of the 835th Ordnance Regiment of the U.S. Eighth Army, intruded into the house of a 21-year-old Korean woman named Ri at No. 13, First street, Hangang-ro avenue, Ryongsan ward, Seoul, threatened her with a dagger and took away money from her, and his companion Pfc. Ross broke into the next room to wrest from a Korean woman Ri 1,000 *won* in cash by the same method (**Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Feb. 25, 1967).

Around 21:30 on February 23, 1967, Pfc. William (22) of the U.S. Seventh Division, and another GI, in Dongducho'n township, Gyonggi Province, slapped for no reason a 21-year-old Korean woman Kim Hui Suk in the face and kicked her on the belly, driving her into a swoon (**Radio Dongyang**, Feb. 24, 1967).

About 21:30 on February 24, 1967, four American soldiers stationed in Dongducho'n, Idan sub-county, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province, intruded into the "Lucky Firm" there, smashed its windows right and left as a mere pastime and committed violence against the house owner Ri Yu Gun (28) and two others who were trying to dissuade them. The victims got severe injuries on the face and arms (**Radio Dongyang**, Feb. 24, 1967).

Kim Jong Gil (37), driver of a taxi (No. 372, Gyonggi), asked three GI's to pay the fare when his car stopped in front of the Fourth Holiday Home of the U.S. army in So'nyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, around 10:10 on March 6, 1967. But the Yankees, instead of paying the fare, took the driver inside the holiday home and committed outrages upon him to injure him seriously, breaking his teeth (**Donghwa Tongshin**, March 8, 1967).

On March 21, 1967, Pfc. Williams Saxon (22) of B Company, "Camp Carol" of the U.S. Eighth Army, kidnapped a Korean woman in Chilgok, North Gyongsang Province, locked her up and thrust her body at random with a broken beer-bottle, heavily wounding her (**Dong-a Ilbo**, March 21, 1967).

Around 23:20 on March 21, 1967, three Yankees suddenly fell on and beat up three Korean old men who were passing the street of No. 469, Bongdok-dong, Taegu City, North Gyongsang Province—Jo'ng Go'n Ho (59, residing at No. 746, First section, Bongdok-dong, Taegu), Jo'ng Taek Won (58, residing in Bongdok-dong) and Jo'ng Yon Ho (62, residing in Namsan-dong, Taegu). Thus, one of the victims, Jo'ng Go'n Ho, collapsed on the roadside in a faint. Then the Yankees stormed into the "paradise bar" and behaved violently against a 24-year-old Korean woman employee named Kim Yung Suk (**Maeil Shinmun**, March 23, 1967).

Around 19:00, April 1, 1967, an American lance corporal, Albert C. Littlepage, in front of the house of Jang Gyo Sang in the new village of Hwangsan-ri, Hwangsan sub-county, Kimje county, North Cholla Province, did violence to a Korean youth Kim Jong O'p (35), inflicting upon him a serious wound requiring eight weeks of medical treatment (**Jo'nbuk Ilbo**, April 26, 1967).

Around 20:10 on April 2, 1967, Pfcs. Willy Saxton (21) and Jelly N. Worthy (20) of the long-distance signal corps of the U.S. Eighth Army for the Taegu district, while coming out of a restaurant in First section, Bongdok-dong, Taegu City, North Gyongsang Province, damaged the house and committed outrages against Ri Jo'ng Ja (50) who had informed the host of their act of destruction, inflicting a fatal wound on her (**Maeil Shinmun**, April 4, 1967).

About 20:30 on April 29, 1967, Pfc. Johnson of the flying corps headquarters of the U.S. Second Division, committed outrages on Choe Jo'ng Ja (33) and Kim Jong Won (50) residing at No. 283, Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Gyonggi Province, with the result that the victims were heavily injured (**Hapdong Tongshin**, May 1, 1967).

Around 00:10 on April 29, 1967, Pfc. Wiss (21) of Misiobi No. 34, took issues, for no reason, with Jo So'ng Il (25), the eldest son of Jo Il Haeng (47), who was on the way home on the road in front of Huam-dong, Ryongsan ward, Seoul, and did violence to him, and then the Yankee fell upon and behaved outrageously against the latter's parents who tried to dissuade him (**Donghwa Tongshin**, April 29, 1967).

About 22:30, May 13, 1967, more than 40 troops of the U.S. Seventh Division, in the street of Bosan-ri, Dongducho'n, Idan sub-county, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province, committed violence collectively against 40 odd inhabitants and seriously injured two of them, on the ground that the latter tried to stop their unsavoury act of making sport of women villagers (**Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, May 14, 1967).

* * *

The peoples of all countries of the world who treasure peace and defend the human rights and freedom!

The above-mentioned atrocities committed by the U.S. aggressors in South Korea are grave crimes of wantonly violating human conscience and morality and defying even the elementary principles of international law.

The atrocities of the Yankee aggressors against the people in South Korea show clearly that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous slaughterers, the most truculent aggressors and the most vicious enemy of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are brazen-facedly disguising themselves as the "helper" and "friend" of the people in South Korea.

How will it be possible that those who, occupying South Korea illegally for more than twenty years, ill-treat, despise, and kill the people at random exercising unlimited extraterritorial rights, are the "friends" of the people in South Korea?

It should be perfectly clear that those who wormed their way into another country and make it a "routine duty" to plunder priceless treasures there without restriction and loot and destroy at will the property and wealth of the people, can never claim to be the "helper."

The terms "friend" or "helper" frequently used by the U.S. imperialists to show themselves off as one are but a smokescreen to cover up all their crimes of aggression, plunder, massacre and violence.

The U.S. imperialists can by no means cover up their thricecursed crimes nor distract the attention of the people in South Korea.

The people in South Korea are expressing burning indignation at the diabolical atrocities of the bestial U.S. troops and stubbornly fighting them.

They are unfolding a mass struggle everywhere exposing and denouncing the atrocities of the U.S. murderers to take revenge for their kith and kin who were shot to death by the U.S. army beasts just for the fun of it, and for their children who were killed mercilessly by Yankees' motor vehicles.

This struggle of the people in South Korea is a part of the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the whole Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the country's reunification.

The people in the northern part of Korea today are giving active support to the just struggle of the people in South Korea and vigorously fighting to chase the U.S. imperialists out of Korean soil and reunify the country.

There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea any longer.

The U.S. aggressors must quit South Korea at once taking all their murderous weapons.

As long as the U.S. aggressors remain in our land, we will never stop even for a moment the struggle against them and will surely settle account with them for all their crimes committed against our people.

This is the firm determination of the 40 million Korean people who are resolved to expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and reunify the country, rallied closely behind the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, their beloved and respected leader.

The Korean people fighting for justice are sure to emerge victorious and the American aggressors will surely be ruined in this land.

We are convinced that the people of the whole world, progressive public organisations, parliaments and governments of various countries, international organisations treasuring justice and national independence will ever more strongly condemn the execrable atrocities of the U.S. aggressor troops in South Korea and wage steady struggles demanding their immediate withdrawal from South Korea, thus manifesting their firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for justice.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association
The Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland
The Korean National Peace Committee
The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
The Korean Democratic Women's Union
The General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea
The Korean Journalists' Union
The Korean Democratic Scientists' Association
The Korean Students' Committee
The Korean Red Cross Society

Pyongyang, July 2, 1967